Market Trend and Production Challenge of Organic Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits

Vitoon Panyakul<br>Eartf $\mathcal{N e}$ E Foundation/Green Net vitoon@greennet.or.tf

## Global Organic 2006


© SOEL, Source: FiBL Survey 2008

## Global Organic Farms

- 30.4 million hectares of agricultural land are managed organically
- Slightly more or less are wild collection areas
- 12.3 million hectares are in Australia
- Continues to expand
- Large areas are grassland (livestock)

Growth of organic agricultural land and wild collection 1998-2006


Source: FiBL, SOEL \& IFOAM Surveys 2000-2008. Data consolidation in progress.

## Development of organic agriculture in the continents 2005-2006



Source: FiBL Survey 2008

EARTH NET

Land use in organic agriculture 2006 by continent


Source: FiBL Survey 2008

## Organic Production Trends

- Organic agriculture becomes mainstream
- Government and international institutions fave policies to support organic farming
- Agro-chemicals are expensive and not available
- LDC see as export opportunities
- Not enough supplies


## Global Organic Markets

- Global turnover witf organic products 2006: almost 40 billion $\mathcal{U S}$ Dollars
- EUl and CUS accounted for $95 \%$ of markets, falf each
- 69 countries have a regulation, 21 are drafting
- More than 468 organic certifyers


## Major Market $\mathcal{T}$ rends

- Food safety: pesticides, GMOs, antibiotic
- Key players enter organic markets
- Change of organic consumer bases
- Varieties of organic products, especially processed foods
- House Grand, and supermarket organic seats
- Organic seals linked to regulations
$\mathcal{T S} \mathcal{T}$ Fruits
- Well-Known: banana, pine apple, Kiwi
- Exotic fruits are less known, rambutan, mangosteen, durian, lychee, jackfruits
- Estimate EU l market in 2004 of organic TST fruits 10,000 tons
- UK (330 m euro) $96 \%$ imported $\mathcal{T S} \mathcal{T}$ fruits and orange (banana 80,000 tons)
- German market expanded by $42 \%$ egg. banana, apple, orange


## $\mathcal{T S T} \mathcal{F}$ ruit : pine apple

- EUl markets need around 4,000 tons per year (5 container per week)
- Higf demand in May - Iune and Christmas
- Prepared to pay premium, but expect quality
- Currently, ELI imports Smooth Cayenne pineapple from Africa
$\mathcal{T S} \mathcal{T}$ Fruit : mango
- EU l consumers just start to know about mango, but less than pine apple
- ELl need around 5,000 tons of organic mangoes per year, and increasing
- ELl consumers like yellow-red mango, no fibre, tasty, juicy, but they do not like to peel it themselves
- Ready to eat mango may fave a wider market


## Processed Fruits

3 types

- dried or de-fydrated
- Fruit juice (concentrated, ready to drink and puree
- Canned fruits


## dried or de-hydrated

- 2 market groups, final consumers or food manufacturers
- Mostly used as ingredients for breakfast cereals, snack Gar, and dessert
- Food manufacturing is expanding fast, especially cereals and snack bar


## dried or de-fydrated

- Already in fight demand for consumer markets, banana, mango, papaya, pine apple
- Some EU importers interested in candy tropical fruit, esp. pine apple and papaya (no organic available)
- Quite competitive because high premium
- Currently, imported from Mediterranean producers


## Fruit juice

- Popular juices are orange and apple
- Others are less known
- Opportunities exist for guava, mango, pine apple, and papaya
- major manufacturers are in Italy but consumer markets are in Germany, consuming around $40 \%$ of EUl organic fruit juice


## Fruit juice

- Another growing markets are Italy, with public and school procurement programme
- Vegetable juices are possible, but smaller markets
- Mainly in Germany through fealt food shops


## Canned fruits

- Just started with canned pine apple
- Possible market channels:
- food industries (two third of canned pine apple) uses canned pineapple pieces for sauces, pizza, bread
- Consumer markets in $\mathcal{U K} \mathcal{N} \mathcal{N}, \mathcal{G M}$ with tin can or glass jar


## Challenges: Production

- Supplies are seasonal, no regularity
- Lack of support mechanism during conversion: extension, Knowledge
- Processing needs economy of scale, difficult to start with small volume
- Need cold supply chain and good logistic infrastructure
- Air freight costs are high eff increasing
- Import rules are complicated


## Challenges: Markets

- Anti-air freigft attitudes among Eql consumers
- Supermarkets fiave its own organic standards
- Local certifiers are recognized internationally but not supported by national authorities
- "Eating local" becomes an important trend


## More Information

- Helga Willer, Minou Yussefi-Menzler, NeilSorensen (Eds.) (2008): The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2008. IFOAM and $\mathcal{F i B L}$; DE-Bonn and CH-Frick $\varangle$ www.ifoam.org and www.fibl.org/shop/index.php>
- a survey carried out mid 2006 by Birthe Thode Iacobsen, BIOService, Denmark on betialf of the International $\mathcal{T}$ rade Centre ( $\mathcal{U N}(C \mathcal{T} \mathcal{A} / \mathcal{W} \mathcal{T O})$ as part of the project "Strengthening the Export Capacity of Thailand's Organic Agriculture"
<www.intracen.org/dbms/Organics/inde x.asp>


## Organic Monitor

## NEW REPORT:

## European Market for Ethical Fruit \& Vegetables: Organic \& Fair Trade



## Key Questions Answered

- What is the size of the organic and fair trade fresh produce market?

What product categories \& countries are showing the highest growth?

- What are the business opportunities? What product categories should be targeted?

Who are the leading suppliers, importers and retailers in each country?
www.organicmonitor.com/100242brochure.htm

## Research Highlights

- Etficalfruit vegetable sales increases over $20 \%$ a year and exceeded EUR 5 Gillion for the first time in 2007
- Rising etficalconsumerism is driving demand for organic and fair trade products. Retailers are responding by expanding organic product ranges and making fair trade sourcing pledges.
- The market share of ethical products is approaching $10 \%$ of all fruit z vegetable sales in some European countries e.


## Research Highlights

- Undersupply is dogging the organic food industry, with supplie rs \& retailers sourcing products from Africa, Asia, Australasia and the Americas Gecause of the shortfall in European supply.
- Fair trade fruit évege tables are reporting the fighest growth, with sales expanding by $92 \%$ last year.
- Most $\mathcal{F T}$ growtr is in the $\mathcal{U K}$ K quarter of all bananas are now certified fair trade.


## Research Highlights

- The supply-side is becoming increasingly competitive as mergers \& acquisitions and rationalisation take place.

